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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The normal dynamic process of balance in the body is
   a. catabolism.
   b. anabolism.
   c. metabolism.
   d. homeostasis.

   ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

2. The process of converting energy by breaking down substances is
   a. anabolism.
   b. catabolism.
   c. metabolism.
   d. homeostasis.

   ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

3. The substance that holds organelles within a cell is the
   a. cytoplasm.
   b. lysosome.
   c. mitochondrion.
   d. ribosome.

   ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

4. The structure that is the site of protein formation is the
   a. mitochondrion.
   b. ribosome.
   c. lysosome.
   d. nucleus.

   ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

5. Which structure in a cell is responsible for conversion of nutrients to energy?
   a. Nucleus
   b. Mitochondrion
   c. Ribosome
   d. Cytoplasm

   ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

6. One of the combining forms for the nucleus of the cell is

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a. *chondr/o.*
b. *cyt/o.*
c. *lys/o.*
d. *kary/o.*

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

7. Tissue that has a supportive function in an organ or tissue is
a. superficial.
b. deep.
c. stromal.
d. parenchymal.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

8. Which type of tissue acts as an internal and external covering of the body?
a. Epithelial
b. Connective
c. Muscular
d. Nervous

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

9. Bone, blood, and fat are examples of what type of tissue?
a. Epithelial
b. Connective
c. Muscular
d. Nervous

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

10. ***Viscera*** is the healthcare term for
a. cells.
b. organs.
c. tissues.
d. body systems.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

11. *Hist/o* is a combining form for
a. cell.
b. organ.
c. tissue.
d. body system.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

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12. The pointed extremity of a conical structure is considered the
    a. apex.
    b. fornix.
    c. antrum.
    d. body.

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

13. An antrum is most similar to a(n)
    a. apex.
    b. fundus.
    c. hilum.
    d. sinus.

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

14. The space within a tubelike structure is the
    a. sinus.
    b. lumen.
    c. hilum.
    d. vestibule.

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

15. A small space at the beginning of a canal is the
    a. hilum.
    b. sinus.
    c. vestibule.
    d. fornix.

    ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

16. What is the name of the organ part farthest from its opening?
    a. Fundus
    b. Hilum
    c. Fornix
    d. Apex

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

17. What is the term for the area where nerves and vessels enter and exit an organ?
    a. Antrum
    b. Lumen
    c. Vestibule
    d. Hilum

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

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18. The largest or most important part of an organ is termed the
    a. body.
    b. lumen.
    c. apex.
    d. sinus.

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

19. *Crur/o* is a combining form meaning the
    a. knee.
    b. back.
    c. abdomen.
    d. leg.

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

20. *Brachi/o* is a combining form for the
    a. lung.
    b. arm.
    c. leg.
    d. neck.

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

21. The ***sural*** area of the body refers to the
    a. head.
    b. chest.
    c. neck.
    d. calf.

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

22. *Cervic/o* is a combining form for the
    a. abdomen.
    b. neck.
    c. chest.
    d. arm.

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

23. *Phren/o* is a combining form meaning
    a. lungs.
    b. air.
    c. diaphragm.
    d. mind.

    ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.

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TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

24. Back to front is
    a. anteroposterior.
    b. posteroanterior.
    c. distoproximal.
    d. proximodistal.

    ANS: B
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

25. Positioning a patient to examine the abdomen would be placing the person in a ____ position.
    a. plantar
    b. proximal
    c. supine
    d. prone

    ANS: C
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

26. If a stroke on one side of the brain affects the opposite side, you would term its effect to be on the ____ side.
    a. anterior
    b. posterior
    c. contralateral
    d. ipsilateral

    ANS: C
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

27. A patient with burns on her back has lesions on the ____ aspect of her body.
    a. anterior
    b. ventral
    c. posterior
    d. proximal

    ANS: C
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

28. When John grabbed the handle of a hot pan on his stove, he sustained burns on the ____ surface of his hand.
    a. superior
    b. palmar
    c. plantar
    d. pronate

    ANS: B
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

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29. Which term describes vessels that lead toward an organ?
    a. Afferent
    b. Efferent
    c. Medial
    d. Lateral

    ANS: A
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

30. The scrapes on the elbows of the child were described as ____ injuries.
    a. supine
    b. superficial
    c. superior
    d. supinate

    ANS: B
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

31. The part of the esophagus that is farthest from its beginning at the throat is the ____ end.
    a. dorsal
    b. distal
    c. dextrad
    d. proximal

    ANS: B
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

32. A patient with a sinistrocardia has his heart located to the ____ side of the body.
    a. front
    b. back
    c. right
    d. left

    ANS: D
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

33. A patient with bilateral pain hurts on _____ of her body.
    a. one side
    b. both sides
    c. the front
    d. the back

    ANS: B
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

34. A patient lying in a prone position is lying on her
    a. belly.

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b. back.
c. side.
d. arm.

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

35. One of the veterinarian's canine patients had a bad flea bite that was caudal to his shoulders. The physician knew that it was toward his
a. belly.
b. back.
c. head.
d. tail.

ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

36. When a patient came in with numbness of her left arm and left leg, the physician noted that the numbness was on the ____ side.
a. contralateral
b. ipsilateral
c. bilateral
d. dextrad

ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

37. The abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.
a. hypochondriac
b. lumbar
c. epigastric
d. hypogastric

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

38. The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left _____ region.
a. iliac
b. hypogastric
c. hypochondriac
d. umbilical

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

39. The abdominopelvic region that is medial to the lumbar regions is the _____ region.
a. hypogastric

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b. epigastric
c. umbilical
d. hypochondriac

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

40. Munro's point is located in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

41. McBurney's point is located in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

42. McBurney's point is the area in one of the abdominopelvic quadrants where
a. if painful, it may indicate gallbladder disease.
b. if painful, it may indicate appendicitis.
c. surgeons introduce instruments to examine the mediastinum.
d. surgeons introduce instruments to perform laparoscopic surgery.

ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

43. The liver is in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

44. The stomach and spleen are located in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

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ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

45. The plane that separates the sides is the ____ plane.
    a. coronal
    b. frontal
    c. transverse
    d. sagittal

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
    TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

46. The plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections is the ____ plane.
    a. coronal
    b. frontal
    c. transverse
    d. sagittal
    e. Both A and B

    ANS: E OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
    TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

47. The ____ plane separates the nose from the toes.
    a. frontal
    b. transverse
    c. midsagittal
    d. sagittal

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
    TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

48. The *R* in ***RUQ*** refers to
    a. rectum.
    b. required.
    c. retroperitoneal.
    d. right.

    ANS: D
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS

49. A patient with a buildup of fatty deposits in the lining of the arteries has a problem with the ____ of the arteries.
    a. hilum
    b. apex
    c. vestibule
    d. lumen

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

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50. The patient's paranasal ____ (cavities in bone) were inflamed.
    a. hila
    b. antra
    c. lumina
    d. apices

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

51. The x-rays showed a blunted ____ (tip) of the right lung.
    a. apex
    b. fornix
    c. fundus
    d. body

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

52. An endotracheal tube is placed ____ the trachea.
    a. above
    b. under
    c. within
    d. outside

    ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

53. Otoscopes are used for viewing the
    a. ears.
    b. eyes.
    c. bones.
    d. umbilical region.

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

54. The combining form for the front is
    a. *arthr/o*.
    b. *antr/o.*
    c. *anter/o.*
    d. *atri/o.*

    ANS: C
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

55. Warts on the sole of a patient's foot are described as being on the ____ surface of the foot.
    a. inferior
    b. superior
    c. palmar
    d. plantar

    ANS: D

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OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

56. A dorsal cavity of the body is the ____ cavity.
    a. cranial
    b. thoracic
    c. pelvic
    d. abdominal

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
    TOP: BODY CAVITIES

57. An infection of the ____ cavity is called *peritonitis*.
    a. cranial
    b. spinal
    c. thoracic
    d. abdominal

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
    TOP: BODY CAVITIES

58. A patient came in with a mass of blood in the space between the lungs. That space is termed the
    a. pleura.
    b. mediastinum.
    c. peritoneum.
    d. diaphragm.

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
    TOP: BODY CAVITIES

59. The pleura provides lubrication around the
    a. stomach.
    b. abdominal cavity.
    c. thoracic cavity.
    d. lungs.

    ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
    TOP: BODY CAVITIES

60. The bladder is located in the ____ cavity.
    a. pelvic
    b. thoracic
    c. abdominal
    d. cranial

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
    TOP: BODY CAVITIES

61. The plane that separates the right and left lobes of the brain is the ____ plane.
    a. frontal
    b. sagittal
    c. transverse

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d. midsagittal

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

62. The inguinal region is the
a. loins.
b. back.
c. belly button.
d. groin.

ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

63. The opposite of **superior** is
a. palmate.
b. proximal.
c. inferior.
d. pronate.

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

64. Paranasal sinuses are ____ the nose.
a. under
b. surrounding
c. through
d. near

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

65. An antecubital bruise is on the front of the
a. hand.
b. foot.
c. arm.
d. leg.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

66. *Celi/o* has the same meaning as
a. *gastr/o*.
b. *lapar/o*.
c. *chondr/o*.
d. *somat/o*.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

67. The plural of **hilum** is

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a. hilus.
b. hila.
c. hili.
d. hilae.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

68. The plural of **lumen** is
a. lumena.
b. lumeni.
c. lumenae.
d. lumina.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

69. The singular of **viscera** is
a. viscerus.
b. viscus.
c. viscer.
d. visca.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

70. One who studies cells is a
a. cytologist.
b. cystologist.
c. histologist.
d. pathologist.

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

71. The epithelial tissue in the heart is called the
a. myocardium.
b. endocardium.
c. mediastinum.
d. pleura.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

72. Hypochondriac literally translates as “pertaining to ____ the cartilage.”
a. within
b. through
c. above
d. under

ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

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73. *Thel/e* refers to the
    a. lung.
    b. nipple.
    c. testis.
    d. windpipe.

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

74. The combining form *faci/o* means
    a. face.
    b. fascia.
    c. fact.
    d. front.

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

75. *Kary/o* is a combining form for the
    a. cytoplasm.
    b. nucleus.
    c. mitochondria.
    d. lysosomes.

    ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

76. The *Q* in ***LLQ*** refers to
    a. questionable.
    b. quadriplegia.
    c. quadrant.
    d. query.

    ANS: C
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS

77. Which plane would divide the upper abdominopelvic quadrants from the lower abdominopelvic quadrants?
    a. Frontal
    b. Sagittal
    c. Transverse
    d. Midsagittal

    ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
    TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

78. Which suffix means “pertaining to?”
    a. -al
    b. -ia
    c. -some
    d. -us

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ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

79. Medial to the inguinal region is the _____ region.
a. lumbar
b. umbilical
c. hypogastric
d. epigastric

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

80. Inferior to the hypochondriac regions is the _____ region.
a. iliac
b. umbilical
c. lumbar
d. hypogastric

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

81. Another term for the surface of the palm is
a. volar.
b. plantar.
c. sural.
d. crural.

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

82. The mediastinum is ____ to the lungs.
a. lateral
b. superior
c. medial
d. inferior

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

83. The term that means “away from an organ” is
a. anterior.
b. superior.
c. afferent.
d. efferent.

ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

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84. The nipples are on the ____ surface of the body.
    a. anterior
    b. afferent
    c. posterior
    d. cephalad

    ANS: A
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

85. The organ that is in the cranial cavity is the
    a. brain.
    b. vertebrae.
    c. spinal cord.
    d. trachea.

    ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
    TOP: BODY CAVITIES

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the umbilical region?
   a. Hypogastric
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   e. Iliac

   ANS: A
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
   TOP: BODY REGIONS

2. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the left lumbar region?
   a. Left hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Left lumbar
   e. Iliac

   ANS: A
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
   TOP: BODY REGIONS

3. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right lumbar region?
   a. Right hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Right lumbar
   e. Right iliac

   ANS: E
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
   TOP: BODY REGIONS

4. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the iliac region?
   a. Hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   e. Hypogastric

   ANS: D
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
   TOP: BODY REGIONS

5. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the hypogastric region?
   a. Hypochondriac

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b. Epigastric
c. Umbilical
d. Lumbar
e. Hypogastric

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

6. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right hypochondriac region?
a. Left hypochondriac
b. Epigastric
c. Umbilical
d. Right lumbar
e. Right iliac

ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

7. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the epigastric region?
a. Hypochondriac
b. Epigastric
c. Umbilical
d. Hypogastric
e. Iliac

ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

8. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the epigastric region?
a. Hypochondriac
b. Epigastric
c. Umbilical
d. Lumbar
e. Iliac

ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

9. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the hypogastric region?
a. Hypochondriac
b. Epigastric
c. Umbilical
d. Lumbar
e. Iliac

ANS: E
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

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10. Which abdominopelvic region is below the ribs?
    a. Hypochondriac
    b. Epigastric
    c. Umbilical
    d. Lumbar
    e. Iliac

    ANS: A
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS

11. Which abdominopelvic region is medial to the iliac region?
    a. Hypochondriac
    b. Epigastric
    c. Umbilical
    d. Lumbar
    e. Hypogastric

    ANS: E
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS

COMPLETION

1. The process of converting energy by breaking down substances is _____.

    ANS: catabolism

    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

2. The process of converting energy by continually building up and breaking down substances is _____.

    ANS: metabolism

    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

3. The process of converting energy by building up substances is _____.

    ANS: anabolism

    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

4. The plural of fundus is _____.

    ANS: fundi

    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
    TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

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5. The plural of lumen is _____.

   ANS: lumina

   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

6. All three types of _____ tissue share the unique property of being able to contract and relax.

   ANS: muscular

   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

7. The plural of viscus is _____.

   ANS: viscera

   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

8. The plural of apex is _____.

   ANS: apices

   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

9. The opposite of prone is _____.

   ANS: supine

   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

10. Another term for anterior is _____.

    ANS: ventral

    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

11. A term for toward the side is _____.

    ANS: lateral

    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

12. The region superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.

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ANS: epigastric

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

13. Which type of tissue includes cells that provide transmission of information to regulate a variety of functions? _____

ANS: Nervous

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

14. Which type of tissue has an internal structural network? _____

ANS: Connective

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

15. What is the part of an organ that is a recess, exit, or entrance of a duct into a gland or of nerves and vessels into an organ? _____

ANS: Hilum

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

16. What is the term for the space within an artery, vein, intestine, or tube? _____

ANS: Lumen

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

17. What is the term for the base of an organ or the part of a hollow organ farthest from its mouth? _____

ANS: Fundus

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

18. What is the term for close or nearer to the point of attachment? _____

ANS: Proximal

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

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19. Which cavity contains the stomach, liver, and intestines? _____

ANS: Abdominal

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

20. Which cavity holds the lungs? _____

ANS: Thoracic

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

21. What is the muscle that separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities?
_____

ANS: Diaphragm

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

22. Which plane divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part?
_____

ANS: Transverse

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

23. Which plane divides the body at a slanted angle? _____

ANS: Oblique

OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

MATCHING

Match the following terms with their opposites.

a. Anterior
b. Superior
c. Medial
d. Ipsilateral
e. Superficial
f. Proximal
g. Supine
h. Palmar
i. Dextrad
j. Afferent
k. Anteroposterior

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1. Sinistrad
2. Contralateral
3. Lateral
4. Posterior
5. Efferent
6. Distal
7. Prone
8. Inferior
9. Deep
10. Plantar
11. Posteroanterior

1. ANS: I
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
2. ANS: D
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
3. ANS: C
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
4. ANS: A
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
5. ANS: J
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
6. ANS: F
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
7. ANS: G
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
8. ANS: B
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
9. ANS: E
   OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
   TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
10. ANS: H
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
11. ANS: K
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

a. Viscera, organs (combining form)
b. Belly (combining form)
c. Umbilicus, naval (combining form)

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d. Thorax, chest (combining form)
e. Pelvis (combining form)
f. Tissue (combining form)
g. Cell (combining form)
h. Skull (combining form)
i. Abdomen (combining form)
j. One (prefix)
k. Same (prefix)
l. Two (prefix)

12. Bi-
13. Ipsi-
14. Uni-
15. *Abdomin/o*
16. *Crani/o*
17. *Cyt/o*
18. *Hist/o*
19. *Pelv/i*
20. *Thorac/o*
21. *Umbilic/o*
22. *Ventr/o*
23. *Viscer/o*

12. ANS: L
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
13. ANS: K
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
14. ANS: J
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
15. ANS: I OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES
16. ANS: H OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES
17. ANS: G OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY
18. ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY
19. ANS: E
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS
20. ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES
21. ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS
22. ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.

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TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

23. ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. Upward (combining form)
b. Near (combining form)
c. Back (combining form)
d. Middle (combining form)
e. Side (combining form)
f. Downward (combining form)
g. Far (combining form)
h. Toward (suffix)
i. Middle (prefix)
j. Above, upon (prefix)
k. Opposite, against (prefix)

24. Contra-
25. Epi-
26. Mid-
27. -ad
28. *Dist/o*
29. *Infer/o*
30. *Later/o*
31. *Medi/o*
32. *Poster/o*
33. *Proxim/o*
34. *Super/o*

24. ANS: K
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
25. ANS: J OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY
26. ANS: I OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY
27. ANS: H
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
28. ANS: G
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
29. ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
30. ANS: E
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
31. ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.

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TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

32. ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

33. ANS: B
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

34. ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. Cavity that contains the heart and lungs
b. Cavity that contains the brain
c. Cavity that contains the spinal cord
d. Cavity that contains the bladder and reproductive organs
e. Cavity that contains the stomach and liver
f. To the left
g. Away from an organ
h. Lying on one's belly
i. Toward the side
j. Pertaining to the head
k. Pertaining to the sole of the foot
l. Far or farther from the point of attachment/origin
m. Toward the head
n. Toward the tail
o. Back of body
p. Away from the surface

35. Abdominal
36. Caudad
37. Cephalad
38. Cranial
39. Deep
40. Distal
41. Efferent
42. Lateral
43. Pelvic
44. Plantar
45. Posterior
46. Cephalic
47. Prone
48. Sinistrad
49. Spinal
50. Thoracic

35. ANS: E OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

36. ANS: N

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OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

37. ANS: M
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

38. ANS: B OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

39. ANS: P
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

40. ANS: L
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

41. ANS: G
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

42. ANS: I
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

43. ANS: D OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

44. ANS: K
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

45. ANS: O
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

46. ANS: J
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

47. ANS: H
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

48. ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

49. ANS: C OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

50. ANS: A OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. Abdominopelvic region superior to the umbilical region
b. Abdominopelvic region superior to the hypogastric region
c. Abdominopelvic region lateral to the umbilical region
d. Abdominopelvic region inferior to the lumbar region
e. Abdominopelvic region medial to the inguinal region
f. Abdominopelvic region superior to the lumbar region

51. Epigastric
52. Hypochondriac
53. Hypogastric

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54. Inguinal
55. Lumbar
56. Umbilical

51. ANS: A
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS
52. ANS: F
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS
53. ANS: E
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS
54. ANS: D
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS
55. ANS: C
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS
56. ANS: B
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
    TOP: BODY REGIONS

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. To the right
b. Toward an organ
c. Lying on one's back
d. Toward the midline
e. To the side
f. Pertaining to the palm of the hand
g. Close or nearer to the point of attachment/origin
h. Front side
i. Toward the surface

57. Afferent
58. Anterior
59. Dextrad
60. Medial
61. Palmar
62. Proximal
63. Superficial
64. Lateral
65. Supine

57. ANS: B
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
58. ANS: H
    OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
    TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

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59. ANS: A
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
60. ANS: D
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
61. ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
62. ANS: G
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
63. ANS: I
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
64. ANS: E
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS
65. ANS: C
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

TRUE/FALSE

1. The normal dynamic process of balance needed to maintain a healthy body is ***hemostasis***.

   ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

2. ***Epithelial tissue*** acts as an internal or external covering for organs.

   ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

3. The pointed extremity of a conical structure is the ***fornix***.

   ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

4. Another term for organs is ***viscera***.

   ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

5. The small space at the beginning of a canal is the ***lumen***.

   ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with organization of the body.
   TOP: ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

6. A directional term for the back of the body is ***dorsal***.

   ANS: T

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OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

7. ***Prone*** means lying on one's back.

ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

8. ***Efferent*** means away from an organ.

ANS: T
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

9. ***Ipsilateral*** means on the opposite side.

ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with positional and directional vocabulary.
TOP: POSITIONAL AND DIRECTIONAL TERMS

10. The ***ventral cavities*** are on the front of the body.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

11. The brain is in the ***spinal cavity***.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

12. The mediastinum is in the ***thoracic cavity***.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

13. The ***diaphragm*** is the space between the lungs.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

14. The center of the abdominopelvic regions is the ***umbilical region***.

ANS: T
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

15. Inguinal regions are the same as iliac regions.

ANS: T
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

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16. ***McBurney's point*** is in the RLQ.

ANS: T
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

17. If a patient has pain localized to ***Munro's point***, appendicitis is suspected.

ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

18. Frontal and coronal planes are the same.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

19. The transverse plane separates the sides.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

20. The combining form *chondr/o* means "time."

ANS: F
OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the abdominopelvic regions and quadrants.
TOP: BODY REGIONS

21. *Phren/o* is a combining form for the mediastinum.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with the body cavities.
TOP: BODY CAVITIES

22. The transverse plane divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

23. The coronal plane separates the sides.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

24. A midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

25. A frontal plane divides the body into upper and lower parts.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

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26. An oblique plane divides the body at a slanted angle.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize and use terms associated with planes of the body.
TOP: PLANES OF THE BODY

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